

## INTERNATIONAL



## Tribune

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ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

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PARIS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1972

Established 1887

## S. Jets 1 Raids in North Second-Highest Total of Year

**AGON**, Oct. 15 (AP).—Nearly American jets flying virtually around the clock, hit North Vietnam yesterday with the second-heaviest bombardment of the year while B-52s struck in four countries of Indochina, U.S. command reported to

The B-52s hit enemy positions 15 miles from Saigon as well as other areas of South Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and North Vietnam.

fighter-bombers of the Air Force, Navy and Marines hit with more than 350 strikes in a wide range of North Vietnam—ranging from the Demilitarized Zone to corridor between Hanoi and Chinese border. B-111 swing-jets flew night raids from bases in Thailand.

The heaviest raids of the year last the North came on Aug. when more than 370 strikes were made, the U.S. command said.

We are maintaining our high level of air activity to destroy military targets supporting the war in South Vietnam," a command spokesman said.

**Ordered in Washington**

One informant reported the cancellation of the air war had been ordered by the Nixon administration because North Vietnamese units had shown no signs of pulling back from the south and "are still carrying out their activities."

The U.S. command refused to comment on reports that the latest raids were aimed at urging Hanoi to agree to a ceasefire at a time when secret negotiations are said to be at a major stage.

But senior U.S. Air Force officers have maintained that the day to get a settlement and a release of Americans held prisoner was to pour on air strikes.

There were no major flights reported in South Vietnam, but my troops carried out nearly harassing attacks, most of them with rockets and mortars.

**Conway Attacked**

The Viet Cong and North Vietnamese kept up hit-and-run attacks on major roadways in the Saigon region, keeping them under fire.

The Saigon command claimed government forces recaptured the hamlets among a cluster that with Vietnamese and Viet Cong rebels last week 14 to 22 miles north of the city. Spokesmen said inhabitants have begun turning to the hamlets, some of which were leveled by South Vietnamese bombers.

**Air Force Ace**

The U.S. Air Force announced yesterday that F-4 Phantoms and twin-built MiG-21 fighters had over the skies west of Hanoi today in a swirling dogfight that ended the fifth American victory of the Vietnam war.

Capt. Jeff Fehnstein, 27, was killed with his fifth MiG kill, one of four Communist planes downed with an air-to-air shot. He is the third Air Force ace. The two other aces are Navy fliers. The other three MiGs were downed.

The U.S. command disclosed in lay reports that an Air Force 4 and a Marine A-4 Intruder clashed on Tuesday and Thursday over North Vietnam. The crewmen were listed as missing to command records.

The latest losses raised to 111 number of U.S. planes reported lost over North Vietnam since the resumption of full-scale bombing last April. During the period, 120 American airmen have been killed or captured, according to command records.

## A's Beat Reds, Lead Series, 2-0

The Oakland A's beat the Cincinnati Reds, 2-1, yesterday and took a 2-0 lead in the World Series. Joe Raath's home run proved to be the winning run.

On Saturday, the A's won, 2-1, as catcher Gene Tenace hit home runs in his first two at-bats for all of Oakland's runs. Vida Blue stopped the Reds in late relief.

The third game will be played tomorrow night in Oakland.

Details on Page 12.

Additional weather—Page 2

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE

**Truck Owners Defy Allende****Chilean State of Emergency Extended as Strike Continues**

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 15 (UPI)—Chile's leftist government placed four more provinces under a state of emergency yesterday as truckers, small businessmen and shopkeepers continued a crippling nationwide strike.

**Top Producers Of Copper to Meet in Paris**

PARIS, Oct. 15 (Reuters)—The world's four main copper-producing countries—Chile, Peru, Zambia and Zaire—today prepared for an emergency meeting here tomorrow in the light of an American company's riposte to the nationalization of its Chilean copper interests.

The meeting is likely to cover discussion of common action against moves like that of the company, the giant Braden Kennecott Corp., which obtained a French court order seizing the cargo of copper of a Chilean ship bound for Europe.

The four countries made their preparations as the Chilean ship—the first target of the company's counter-moves—was diverted from Le Havre to Rotterdam to avoid seizure of its metal cargo under the French court order.

**Court Hearing**

The Birthe Oldendorff, carrying 1,550 tons of Chilean copper for French buyers, changed course to avoid legal papers from being served in Le Havre impounding the cargo. The ship is expected to keep away from French ports while a Paris court considers Chilean and American arguments at a full hearing.

The temporary court order obtained by Braden Kennecott Corp., a normally secret procedure, became public knowledge 11 days ago, and Kennecott's head office in New York said shortly afterward that it proposed taking similar action in other countries importing Chilean copper.

Kennecott itself was believed to have leaked the information about the secret court order, suggesting that its aim was to draw attention to its ability to disrupt Chilean copper deliveries. Chile has since suspended shipment of another 3,500 tons of copper ordered by French buyers.

The meeting will be an extraordinary session of the administrative council of the Inter-Governmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries. The sessions are to take place behind closed doors.

**Italian Warplanes Collide**

TREVISO, Italy, Oct. 15 (UPI)—Two G-91 Italian fighter-bombers collided in flight and exploded today, killing both pilots. They were taking part in a training mission. The flaming wreckage of the planes fell in open country near here.

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Associated Press  
BIG PUSH—Motorists in Santiago, Chile, pushing their cars to one of 12 filling stations still open in city Saturday to buy gasoline during national truck strike.

**Rogers Sees More U.S. UN Vetoes**

(Continued from Page 1)

land China, 2 times. Before they were expelled, the Chinese Nationalists used the veto twice.

The other American veto, in March, 1970, was on a resolution concerning Rhodesia, vetoed by the British as well.

Yesterday's official diary, in which government decrees are published, contained a directive by the state price and inspection agency, Obrigo, for the take-over of shops staying closed. Stores and shops in Chile normally are open only half a day on Saturdays and about half of them here had opened yesterday morning. A number of employee groups, belonging to Marxist-controlled unions, forced some store managers to open up.

Outside other stores, employees opposing the government maintained strike vigil. Police were reinforced in the business district and quickly broke up mobs of opposing groups.

The truckers went on strike Tuesday after talks by the government and the Confederation of Truck Owners broke down. The owners wanted higher cargo rates and were protesting plans to form a state-owned trucking company in southern Chile. The confederation's four leaders, including president Leon Vilarin, remained in jail yesterday charged with breaking an internal security law.

The sympathy strike by the small businessmen, shopkeepers, taxi drivers and independent farmers began Friday. By Friday night, only 32 filling stations in Santiago, with a population of three million, remained open.

asserted that the United States was anxious to avoid a conference that would only "preserve the status quo" in Europe and that the start of a conference should be simultaneous with discussions on troop reductions in Central Europe.

Mr. Rogers took a hard line toward some criticism by black African officials that the United

States was violating United Nations sanctions against the importation of chrome from Rhodesia.

He was said to have noted that the United States was importing 2 or 3 percent of the chrome and suggested that critics of the United States give some attention to other nations importing the chrome.

Mr. Rogers confirmed reports published yesterday morning that the administration had reneged on an earlier draft of the maritime agreement two weeks ago to prevent Moscow from getting a further windfall out of its large purchases of American grain. So far, the Soviet Union has contracted to buy 17 million tons, for more than \$1 billion dollars, for delivery in 1972 and 1973.

The change in the agreement, Mr. Peterson explained, was made because the administration recognized that under present world conditions, the Soviet government could have taken advantage of the maritime agreement to pay American concerns less than the prevailing world rate for transporting grain purchases.

Earlier Draft

In the earlier draft accord, the Russians agreed to pay American shipowners—who are guaranteed a third of all cargo traffic under the accord—at the rate of \$3.05 a ton from Gulf Coast to Black Sea ports.

At that time, the world rate was \$5.50 to \$6.50 a ton. But because of the demand for ships to carry the large Soviet grain purchases, the world rate has jumped to \$9 a ton and is believed heading up to \$12 a ton, Mr. Peterson said.

"I can just say I am here for consultations," Mr. Lam said.

Earlier, official reports on the Saigon radio had said the diplomats were coming home for consultations "concerning the peace negotiations on Vietnam." There were no comments from government spokesman here.

Egyptian Aide To Open Talks With Russians

**Uganda Says 35 Obote Rebels Die in Prison Riot, 7 Escape**

(Continued from Page 1)

Britain the opportunity of demanding Col. Lukashevich's withdrawal in the wake of President Amin's request that the British high commissioner here, Richard Slater, leave Uganda before Nov. 8, the deadline for the expulsion of noncitizen Asians. Mr. Slater is expected to return to Britain tomorrow. According to the Foreign Office in London, he may not be replaced.

The British High Commission here announced tonight that after processing 23,000 expellee Asians

with British passports, it has received authority to issue entry permits to British dependents of stateless Asians and British dependents of Uganda citizens.

The military spokesman's report on the slaying of 33 pro-Obote prisoners was broadcast by the government radio here. He said more than 50 prisoners of war being held by the Kifaru mechanized regiment had rioted and overpowered a "centurion" Friday night.

"Trying to subdue the prisoners, the military guards killed 35 and recaptured eight. The rest escaped and ran away," the spokesman said.

He said the escapees included Alex Ojera, who was minister of information, broadcasting and tourism in the Obote government, and former Uganda Army Captain Oyle, a cousin of Mr. Obote.

**Air Crash Kills 176**

(Continued from Page 1)

after taking off from East Berlin, killing 150 persons.

Last May Soviet An-10 passenger plane crashed on an international flight near the Ukrainian city of Kharkov, taking 108 lives.

Aeroflot's Biggest

The Ilyushin-82 is a four-engine jet which began operating on international routes five years ago. It is the largest craft on Aeroflot's international passenger runs. A modified all-tourist version can carry up to 180 passengers plus flight crew of five and an unknown number of stewardesses.

According to an unconfirmed report here, the ill-fated plane was chartered from Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, by the state travel agency, Intourist.

The aircraft left Paris Friday at noon and arrived in Leningrad in early evening.

According to Soviet sources, the authorities then decided the plane would make an unscheduled domestic flight to the Soviet capital.

Apparently most of the passengers who embarked in Paris got off in Leningrad. They were reportedly replaced by other foreign tourists and Russians who wanted to travel to Moscow.

The Soviet government will have to disclose to individual embassies the number of foreigners involved in Friday's crash; it was under no such compulsion to disclose the number of Russian passengers and crew, thus giving the total death toll.

Some embassies in Moscow, such as the American, Italian and West German, were told none of the dead were from those countries.

In a series of recent speeches Mr. Thieu has outspokenly reaffirmed his hatred and distrust of the Communists and his refusal to accept an imposed settlement.

There is widespread talk in South Vietnam of a cease-fire, and American advisers say it is starting to affect government troops.

One adviser said he has noted an increase in the use of American air support and naval gunfire in an apparent effort to keep down government casualties.

"At the cease-fire rumors are shooting hell out of aggressiveness," another American officer said. "No one wants to be the last man to die."

Hanoi Negotiator in Moscow

MOSCOW, Oct. 15 (UPI)—Le Duc Tho, the North Vietnamese Communist who has been negotiating with Mr. Kissinger in Paris, conferred with Soviet leaders yesterday.

Mikhail Suslov, a member of the Politburo and secretary of the Soviet Communist party's Central Committee, and Central Committee secretary Konstantin Katushev received Mr. Tho, the news agency Tass said.

Mr. Tho was on his way to Hanoi from Paris. Tass said he told the Soviet leaders "of the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression on the military, political and diplomatic fronts."

The Soviet side emphasized the firm and invariable policy of the Communist party of the Soviet Union and of the Soviet government aimed at rendering all-round assistance and support to the heroic Vietnamese people," Tass said. "Firmly denounced were the U.S. military's aggressive actions against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, including U.S. aerial bombardment of Hanoi."

The talk was held in a formal and cordial atmosphere."

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Associated Press  
BIG PUSH—Motorists in Santiago, Chile, pushing their cars to one of 12 filling stations still open in city Saturday to buy gasoline during national truck strike.

**Moscow Accepts Higher Freight Rates****Russia, U.S. Sign Maritime Acco**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (NYT)—

The United States and the Soviet Union signed a maritime agreement yesterday after Soviet negotiators yielded to administration demands and agreed to pay premium rates to American ships carrying Soviet grain purchases.

The accord, described by the administration as "an indispensable first step" toward a contemplated vast increase in Soviet-American commercial relations, also provides for the unloading and loading of Soviet merchant vessels in East Coast and Gulf Coast ports for the first time since 1968.

New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore are among the U.S. ports in which American union leaders have agreed to handle Soviet vessels under the overall accord.

The rather complex document was signed by Secretary of Commerce Peter G. Peterson and the Soviet Merchant Marine minister, Timofei B. Guschenko, at the Commerce Department. Later, they went to the White House to meet with President Nixon.

**Major Concession**

Meeting with reporters later, Mr. Peterson said that final agreement was reached late Friday after the Russians made a major concession and agreed to a formula by which American shipowners are assured of receiving more than the prevailing world rate when they deliver grain purchased by the Soviet Union.

Mr. Peterson confirmed reports published yesterday morning that the administration had reneged on an earlier draft of the maritime agreement two weeks ago to prevent Moscow from getting a further windfall out of its large purchases of American grain. So far, the Soviet Union has contracted to buy 17 million tons, for more than \$1 billion dollars, for delivery in 1972 and 1973.

The change in the agreement, Mr. Peterson explained, was made because the administration recognized that under present world conditions, the Soviet government could have taken advantage of the maritime agreement to pay American concerns less than the prevailing world rate for transporting grain purchases.

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**Political Value**

The agreement was of some political importance to the administration, which has been criticized for allowing the Soviet Union, through shrewd bargaining, to buy the grain at very favorable prices.

Critics of the grain deal have said that market conditions did not warrant the continued American subsidies to exporters of the grain—a sum of about \$130 million.

Under the terms of yesterday's agreement, Moscow agreed to pay either the \$8.05 rate or 110 percent of the world rate, whichever is larger. In other words, if the world rate is \$10 a ton, the Russians would pay American shipowners \$11 a ton.

Mr. Peterson refused to agree with a questioner who said the Russians "gave in," but he said he thought Moscow had agreed to the American demands because "more was at stake."

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and these requests were not always granted.

The longshoremen's unions, long opposed to working Soviet flag vessels, have agreed to drop this role in the interests of promoting more jobs. This means that the major East Coast and Gulf Coast ports will be open to those ships.

The agreement, however, still restricts ships that have called or will call in Cuba, North Vietnam, or North Korea from U.S. ports. Soviet ships that have called at

Cuban ports will not be allowed to load government cargoes, such as grain by Commodity Credit Corp. but they will be allowed up privately financed goods.

The accord provides for each country's ships, will be open to other countries.

In addition to agree

more favorable freight rates, Russia has agreed to \$1.75 a ton their cost loading.

**Unlikely Before Election****Kennedy May Hold Hearings On GOP Campaign Espionage**

By Carolyn Barker

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (WPB)—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D.-Mass., is considering holding a public hearing by his own subcommittee into alleged political espionage activities by Republicans, and he has won approval from the subcommittee's Democratic majority to subpoena witnesses for any inquiry.

Sen. Kennedy said in a letter to the seven members of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure, which he heads, Sen. Kennedy said preliminary inquiries now being conducted by his subcommittee staff will continue during the congressional recess, "but no decision will be made to move to public proceedings without consultation among us."

The senator's letter did not mention any timetable for the hearings, but sources on Capitol Hill said it is unlikely they would be held before the Nov. 7 election.</

Rulings for Adjournment

## Legislation Is Still Pending Congress Goes Into Recess

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP).—Senate Congress failed to act—but called a short recess today after conference killed a multi-million dollar federal highway bill but reached agreement on Social Security and a measure to limit the President's power to cut government spending.

from the Social Security were both President Nixon's reform of the welfare program for poor families, which contained in the House bill. Senate compromise to test proposals of welfare reform making any wholesale changes.

It emerged from a Senate conference the Social Security-welfare bill totaled \$6 billion, pared down of many items in hopes of avoiding a veto. Agreements were exchanged on the total of the federal highway system.

Staff aides said some states, probably beginning with Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, would begin running out of highway money next January and many others would be short by June without enactment of a new bill.

Less Stringent

Conferees also agreed on a compromise bill putting some limits on Mr. Nixon's power to make budget cuts to stay within a \$250 billion spending ceiling for the current fiscal year. The limits were much less stringent than those voted by the Senate in passing the bill Friday. The House had given the President unlimited power to cut the budget.

Sen. Russell B. Long, D. La., said the President would have power to cut up to 20 percent in 50 broad categories of programs. Within a specific category, he might cut a specific program 100 percent.

Sen. Long, chairman of the Senate conferees, said the compromise was unacceptable to the President but they thought it was better than nothing. He added, however, that it was so weak the Senate might reject it.

The House and Senate abandoned hope of adjourning the 1972 session late last night or early today. The Senate quit until 10 a.m. tomorrow and the House until noon Tuesday when they will pare away at remaining legislation.

Foreign Aid

Among issues to be resolved is the foreign aid bill.

The House passed a resolution to allow temporary foreign aid funding until Feb. 28 at the annual rate of about \$4 billion. But when it reached the Senate floor last night, Sen. Daniel Inouye, D. Hawaii, the chairman of the appropriations subcommittee on foreign aid, offered an amendment to cut the spending by \$356 million.

Sen. Jacob Javits, R. N.Y., a Foreign Relations Committee member, objected. After a long floor discussion failed to work out an agreement, Senate leaders decided to refer the House measure to the full Senate Appropriations Committee tomorrow morning.

Declarer to the President, among other bills, were a consumer-product-safety measure and a compromise version of the \$30.5-billion appropriations measure for the Health, Education and Welfare and Labor Departments.

Members are anxious to get home for late campaigning for the Nov. 7 elections which will decide the composition of the 93d Congress. All 435 seats in the House and 33 of the 100 in the Senate will be at stake.

McGovern campaign aides said Mrs. Charles who had gone to Hanoi to greet her husband at his release, contacted campaign officials to volunteer her statement. In his own speech, Sen. McGovern again emphasized the Vietnam issue and his pledge to end the war and return prisoners within 90 days, if he is elected.

At a news conference, Sen. McGovern said he suspected that if he is elected, forces would be set in motion that might well produce peace in Vietnam "even before I take over as president."

Asked what he had in mind, Sen. McGovern said it seemed possible that there might be a change in the Saigon government with the reins of authority being taken over by people who would seek an end to the war.

In the interview with the Johannesburg Sunday Express, Mr. Mulder said, "The kind of research these people want to do has been done well enough in the past, and I will not grant any more visas for this purpose."

Mr. Mulder said that just about every other week he receives applications from people—mainly from American universities—for visas to come to do some kind of research into matters like the socio-economic position of workers in factories where American money is invested.

Many of these people, he said, have gone back to the United States and started "Stop investing in South Africa" campaigns.

**S. Africa Bars Visas for Probes Of U.S. Firms**

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—South Africa will no longer grant visas to foreigners who wish to carry out research into black employment policies in the republic. Interior Minister Conni Mulder said in a newspaper interview published here today.

In the interview with the Johannesburg Sunday Express, Mr. Mulder said, "The kind of research these people want to do has been done well enough in the past, and I will not grant any more visas for this purpose."

But, elaborating on a statement last weekend that he would refuse to allow people wanting to investigate the activities of foreign-backed companies to enter South Africa, Mr. Mulder said, "I refuse on principle, to open South Africa's doors to everyone who breathes."

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**Trial Date Set in Nixon Funds**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (NYT).—U.S. District Court Judge Joseph Waddy Friday set a trial date Oct. 31 for a suit brought by a group called the Citizens to force disclosure of the names of those who contributed more than \$10 million to President Nixon's re-election campaign. It was generally believed here that there would not be time for court to act—should it decide to force disclosure—before election day, Nov. 7.

The \$10 million was contributed before the new federal law requiring disclosure of donors' names went into effect last April. The Committee for the Re-election of the President had received the money as "cash on delivery" at that time.

**Pope Names Poletti Rome Diocese Vicar**

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 15 (AP).—Pope Paul on Friday named an Italian Archbishop, Ugo Poletti, 58, as his vicar for the diocese of Rome.

Archbishop Poletti, a moderately progressive prelate of 58, replaced Angelo Cardinal Dell'Acqua, who died last August.

Archbishop Poletti has been running the Rome diocese as the cardinal's deputy for the past three years during Cardinal Dell'Acqua's poor health.

**Italian Ship Sinks**

PORTOFERRAIO, Elba, Oct. 15 (AP).—The 270-ton Italian motorship Jonio, with a crew of five, sank yesterday halfway between the Italian mainland and this island. Four crewmen drowned, police said. Rescue ships saved the other sailor.

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## Tory Parley Ends With Pleas for Moderation

By Alvin Shuster

BLACKPOOL, England, Oct. 15 (UPI)—Conservative party delegates, well-tailored, well-coiffured and well-lectured, streamed out of the Empress Ballroom at noon yesterday after four days of pledges, parties and politics.

The governing Tory party decided at the outset to make every effort to capture the center of British politics with appeals to moderation and reason. And, except for a bitter debate on the admission of Asians expelled from Uganda, the machinery was efficient enough to make August's Republican convention look disorderly by comparison.

Prime Minister Edward Heath, who concluded the annual conference yesterday with a 35-minute exhortation, sat through much of the debate, danced at the balls and dined without visible security in the Louis XVI Room at the Imperial Hotel. He came out on top at this conference, as the political commentators all concluded, but no one had expected otherwise.

Even so, the party of those

"born to rule" was clearly not having much fun with the job. Anxieties ran deep, as reflected in public speeches and in private conversations in the corridors, along the promenade of this seaside resort and in the tuxedo-filled bars of the headquarters hotel.

The violence in Northern Ireland remains unsolved and, as Mr. Heath said to the conference yesterday morning, "It haunts us every day."

Constant worries include militant workers who, Mr. Heath asserted, were "abusing" the country's freedom and democracy. The crucial political issue, however, remained inflation. And Mr. Heath and his ministers urged the unions to cooperate in his voluntary anti-inflation program, which includes the equivalent of a \$5-a-week limit on wage increases and a 5 percent rise in prices for one year.

The dim prospects for achieving this cooperation led many here last week to talk quietly of the chances of a general election next year, even though Mr. Heath's term runs until 1976.

In support, some officials outlined this hypothesis:

The voluntary program collapsed, Mr. Heath, moving even further from his policy of free-market economics, forces through a law freezing wages and prices. The unions resist the law, bring the country to a halt, and Mr. Heath goes to the country on the issue of who rules the government or the unions.

According to those close to him, Mr. Heath would clearly prefer to wait until 1974, until after Britain is well entrenched in the Common Market. In his view, this would make it even more difficult for any new Labor government to reopen the issue of entry, as pledged at the opposition party's conference.

Apart from that, no prime minister wants to call an election any sooner than he has to, unless certain of victory. Mr. Heath is well behind in the polls.

In his speech, Mr. Heath said that the outcome of "any future election" depended on convincing, not those in the hall, but the many undecided in Britain. He appealed for unity and asserted

that the conference was a "triumph for moderation, decency and good sense."

This was partly a reference to the debate Thursday when the conference rejected the effort by Enoch Powell, the voice of the right wing, to condemn the government for admitting the Uganda Asians.

### Heath Sees Ministers

LONDON, Oct. 15 (Reuters)—Mr. Heath today had talks with three senior cabinet colleagues on new efforts to win trade union help in checking inflation in Britain.

Mr. Heath and the three ministers—Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber, Trade and Industry Minister John Davies and Employment Secretary Maurice Macmillan—held discussions at Chequers, the prime minister's country home west of London.

Tomorrow, the ministers will meet trade union and industry chiefs for a daylong discussion on the British government's proposals for voluntary wage and price restraint.

## Japan Floats Biggest Ship In the World

KURE, Japan, Oct. 15 (Reuters)—The world's largest ship, the 47,800-ton deadweight tanker Giotto Tokio, was launched here yesterday—followed by a prediction that it would soon be dwarfed.

The ship is one of two of the same tonnage ordered from Japan by Kashinri shipping magnate Rabi Tilkoo to carry 150 million gallons of crude oil.

It will go into service in February, when it is chartered by a Japanese firm from Mr. Tilkoo's London-based Giotto tanker company.

The builder predicted that it will not long remain the world's largest ship. Mr. Tilkoo told a press conference that he was considering ordering tankers of up to 700,000 tons.

## UDA Says They're Vietnam Vets

## Ex-GIs Said to Be Training Militant Ulster Protestants

man said. He would not say how many veterans were involved.

It was the first indication that the militant UDA, established earlier this year as a Protestant answer to the IRA, was receiving outside help.

The IRA has relied heavily on Irish organizations in the United States for money and modern weapons. Police and army seizures of UDA arms dumps, on the other hand, have often turned up old-fashioned and in some cases hand-made firearms.

The UDA has plenty of men in its ranks who served with British forces in the guerrilla campaigns in Aden, Cyprus and Malaysia, and have the training needed, but it is short of modern weapons.

In the murders yesterday, gunmen fired five shots into a Catholic-owned tire shop in a predominantly Protestant neighborhood in south Belfast. One man died at the scene and another later in hospital. A third was seriously injured.

Police also found the body of a 26-year-old Catholic man shot in the head in the Protestant Castlereagh district of east Belfast.

"These senseless killings will go on until the public make up its mind to come forward with information to nail these murderers," a police spokesman said.

In another incident, an ambulance crew found a Catholic man wounded in the chest and arm lying near the Unity Flat Catholic apartment block near the city center. Local residents said he was the victim of an IRA kangaroo court.



Eamon de Valera

## 90th Birthday For De Valera

DUBLIN, Oct. 15 (Reuters)—President Eamon de Valera of the Irish Republic celebrated his 90th birthday yesterday.

Still viewed with either reverence or hate but now with indifference, by his fellow countrymen, Mr. de Valera now weak and almost blind is acknowledged by all as politician who most loathed his country's destiny in the 20th century.

He survived a revolution of independence against Britain and a bloody civil

## Peron Says He Go to Argentina Very, Very Soon

ROME, Oct. 15 (Reuters)—Juan Peron said in an Italian television interview screened Friday that he will return to Argentina "very, very soon."

The exiled dictator, interviewed at his Madrid home, indicated that he had not entirely dismissed the possibility of standing in next year's Argentine presidential elections, despite special law issued by the military regime there under which candidates had to be dead by Aug. 25.

Mr. Peron said: "My men are preparing my journey. They take me to Argentina, I do not know when it will happen, will be at the opportune moment, but I think very, very soon."

"Until now I have not decided if necessary to return but now I feel the moment near—perhaps it is a question of days."

Commenting on the special regarding presidential candididate Mr. Peron said it was destined for a single man—"destined for."

He said the law was obviously unconstitutional, and added: "The president will be myself, he will be another man, whatever the case he will be chosen by the people not by the military dictatorship."

## Gen. Bubanj Dies, Yugoslav Army Chief of Staff

BELGRADE, Oct. 15 (AP)—Col.-Gen. Viktor Bubanj, 53, chief of the general staff of Yugoslavia's armed forces since 1970, died here suddenly.

He joined Marshal Tito's partisans in 1941, serving in commanding posts and getting training in a piloting school in Soviet Union. After the war he commanded the Yugoslav force and anti-aircraft units, serving also as assistant minister.

A national hero, Col.-Gen. Bubanj is largely credited for helping out the conception of an all-weather defense development. Yugoslavia felt embarrassed in the wake of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Joseph Kaminiski

TEL AVIV, Oct. 15 (AP)—Joseph Kaminiski, 58, concert and long-time concertmaster of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, died Friday, it was announced.

Mr. Kaminiski, brother of actress Idit, starred in "The House on Street" was concertmaster of Warsaw State Radio before immigrating to Israel in 1937.

## 5 Cardinals, 100,000 Attend Memorial Rite at Auschwitz

OSWIECIM, Poland, Oct. 15 (UPI)—Five Roman Catholic cardinals, including two from the United States, led more than 100,000 persons today in a special service on the site of the former Auschwitz Nazi concentration camp here.

The 90-minute ceremony commemorated the first anniversary of the beatification of a Polish monk who perished at Auschwitz in 1941, after volunteering to die for a fellow prisoner.

Church officials said that they could not recall a larger gathering at Auschwitz, where more than four million persons were killed by the Nazis during World War II.

John Cardinal Krol, archbishop of Philadelphia, celebrated mass on a raised wooden dais flanked on three sides by a 10-foot barbed-wire fence that still surrounds the camp site.

On the platform with him

were John Cardinal Wright, former bishop of Pittsburgh; Paolo Cardinal Bertoli of Rome; Karol Cardinal Wojtyla of Krakow; and Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński, the primate of Poland.

"This spot shall pass into history as the nadir of human events," Cardinal Krol told the crowd.

"Mankind can comprehend th

only when they stand as we now on this spot," he said.

Among the 100,000, the late

Franzisk Gajowniczek, 70, former Auschwitz inmate who

Nazi guards selected in August

1941, to die as a reprisal for an attempted prison break.

When Mr. Gajowniczek cried

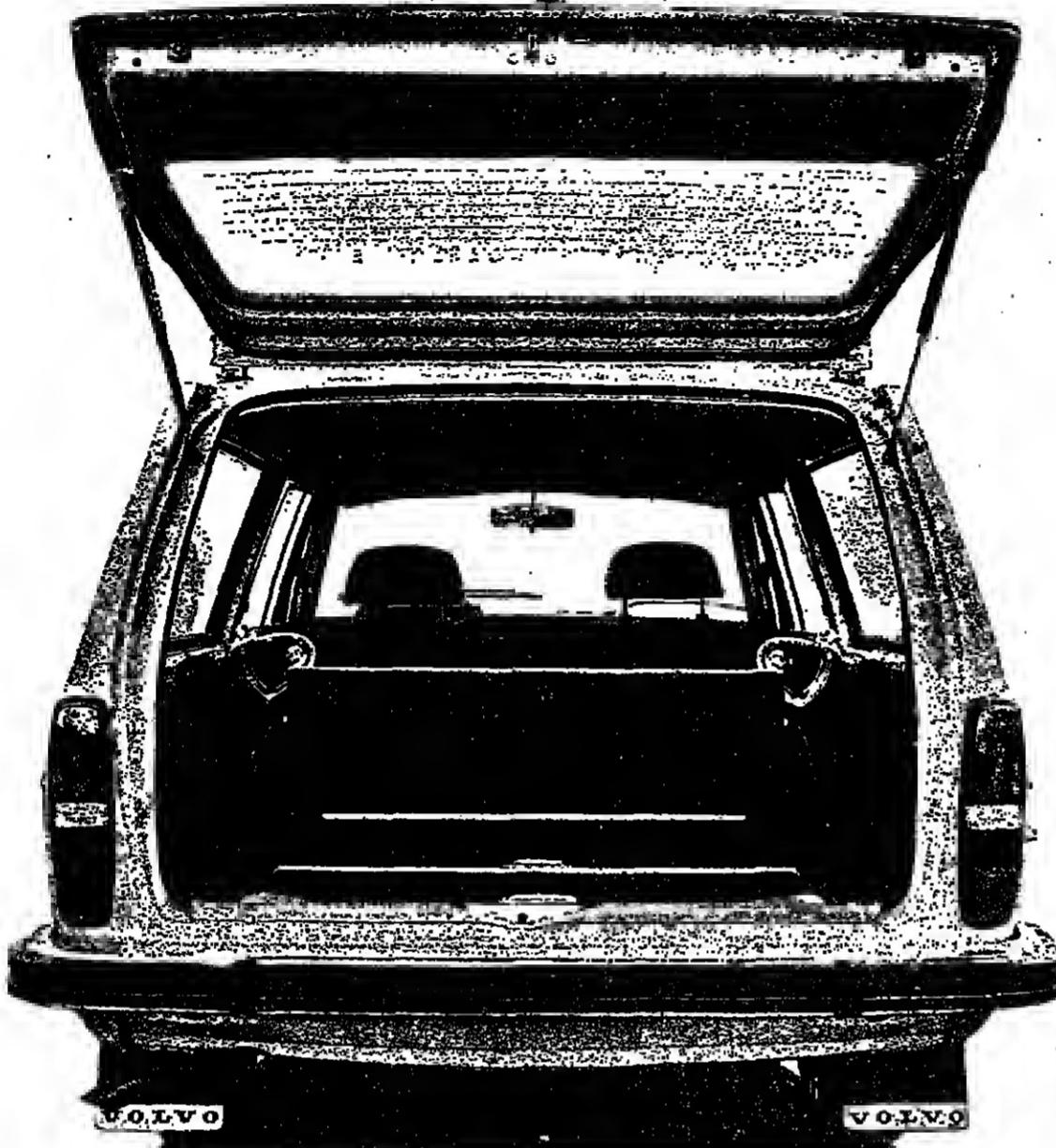
out that he had a wife and chil-

dren, a Polish priest, Rev.

Maximilian Kolbe, volunteered to die for him. Father Kolbe was starved for 10 days in a cell, then

killed by an injection of acid.

Pope Paul VI has beatified Father Kolbe.



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Tel. 50 04 00	Autobus, HELSINKI	Sturegatan 21	Tel. 493-0321	Tel. 034-28/337-2	Via Enrico Mattei 66		
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## Russia, Red Bloc Open Drive to Control TV by Satellite

By Richard Homan

MOSCOW, Oct. 15 (UPI)—A high-profile campaign to prevent nations from beaming unscripted propaganda programs to satellites to its citizens has begun by the Soviet Union and its allies.

The move grows out of fears that Soviet scientific and political circles that direct transmission from a satellite to a television receiver could use traditional methods of propaganda, "in the words of Eastern European scientists, and provide opportunities for interference in a nation's media politics.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko asked the UN in September to give urgent attention to an international convention outlawing unwanted broadcasting on space. The proposal has been expanded upon in a series of detailed papers by Soviet and other European scientists at a 2nd International Astronautical Congress held here.

The use of satellites for broadcast directly to home receivers is in the development stage but, according to reports given here, last technical problems are in solution.

### Relay Us Now

Satellites have been used for several years to relay broadcasts on a transmitter to a single powerful receiver that can then distribute the program by conventional means. A more sophisticated system, by which a satellite will relay a program to several thousand large "community receivers" is to be tested by the United States in 1974 and, if successful, will be used in educational programming for 5,000 villages in India.

The next step, considered by experts here to be likely within a decade, will be broadcasting by powerful transmitters in stationary orbiting satellites to an unlimited number of home television sets equipped at low cost to receive the signal.

While the several Communist powers dealing with the subject have raised cautionary questions about satellite broadcasting, tentacles from the United States and other Western nations have, for the most part, spoken enthusiastically of the time when programs from the skies can read news, culture, sports and even birth-control information to underdeveloped areas where conventional television transmission is lacking or difficult.

The United States and other western nations have stressed, however, that the content of the broadcasts should be determined by the receiving country.

The Russians are concerned about two possible problems: direct broadcasting into a nation that does not want to receive it and so-called spillover broadcasting, in which a program beamed

by agreement into one country also can be received by neighboring countries, whether they want it or not.

The problems cannot be adequately dealt with technically, in the view of the Soviet Union, and should, therefore, be dealt with politically, preferably in the form of an international convention under the aegis of the UN.

British tests cited here indicated that the smallest feasible reception area for such broadcasts would have a 400-mile diameter, larger than some European countries. Electronic jamming, the method traditionally used by some Communist nations to prevent reception of outside radio programs, would be too expensive and probably ineffective against satellite television, speakers here have said.

The degree of Soviet concern, as N.M. Poulanas, a Greek expert on space law, told the congress, is indicated by a provision of its draft treaty that would authorize a nation "to use any means at its disposal," including jamming "and even the destruction of the artificial satellite," to end unwanted broadcasts.

Although UNESCO, other international organizations and some nations have studied the issue, the proposal by the Soviet Union "is the most comprehensive and the most binding," according to Dr. Tadeusz Kozluk, Dr. Kozluk is head of a Warsaw University task force studying all aspects of satellite broadcasting, including preparation of cultural programs suitable for reception by Polish-Americans.

### Soviet Draft

The Soviet draft treaty contains these key provisions: broadcasting from one country to another could be carried out only when there is a formal agreement between the two nations and no satellite broadcast could contain material that could lead to war, encourage anti-state activities, interfere with the internal affairs of another country or damage another country's economy.

Besides "interference in home affairs, disturbances in the economic field and political propaganda," Dr. Kozluk said, satellite broadcasting also presents possibilities for "undermining" the basis of local culture through programs featuring pornography, drugs and atrocities."

There has been discussion, he said, of "undetectable, subliminal" broadcasting from space that, without the receiving country being aware of it, could affect its populace.

Similar concerns and assessments were expressed by speakers from Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, although the two key Soviet speakers on the subject canceled their talks and withdrew their papers, giving no explanation.



PARLA CINESE?—Roman teen-agers walk past one of many posters advertising courses in the Chinese language which are now appearing in downtown Rome.

## Portuguese General Admits, Regrets Raid Into Senegal

BRASILIA, Portugal (UPI)—Portuguese troops crossed the northeast border into Senegal, killed a Senegalese soldier and a Portuguese national and wounded a Senegalese soldier, the Portuguese high command said yesterday.

Gen. Antonio Spinola, governor of Portuguese Guinea and commander-in-chief of the armed forces, said in a special communiqué that he had apologized to Senegalese authorities for the incident, which occurred Thursday.

Gen. Spinola's communiqué said:

"On Oct. 12 at 1800 hours a force of the Portuguese Army consisting of three armored cars violated the Senegal frontier in the region of Pirada, causing the death of one soldier of a detachment of the Senegal Army and the wounding of another as well as the death of a civilian of Portuguese nationality."

The commander-in-chief of the Portuguese Guinea armed forces regrets profoundly the occurrence and has taken legal steps in regard to the commander of the force, preliminary to a court-martial."

Accord With Rhodesia

Meanwhile, Portugal and Rhodesia have agreed to close ranks in the face of increased guerrilla activity in southern Africa, officials of both countries said yesterday.

The agreement followed a one-hour meeting Friday between Portuguese Premier Marcello

Castano and Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith.

Diplomatic sources said that the agreement was informal and that the two countries had no plans to make a formal alliance.

### Senegal to Protest

PARIS, Oct. 15 (Reuters)—Senegal's President Leopold Sedar Senghor said here yesterday that he would protest the Portuguese attack to UN Security Council.

President Senghor, who arrived here yesterday from Dakar, described the attack as "the most serious but not the first, incident."

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## India Seeks Renewal of U.S. Project For Detection Net On China Border

By Lewis M. Simons  
NEW DELHI, Oct. 15 (UPI)—The United States and India are discussing the possible resumption or construction of an electronic surveillance system along the China border, according to Indian government sources.

The project, called Peace Indigo, was begun by the Indian government and private American companies and involved U.S. electronic components. When India and Pakistan went to war last December, the Nixon administration suspended arms sales to both countries. This embargo included devices of the type used in Peace Indigo.

According to Indian sources, however, India had contracts with several American companies and the U.S. government was therefore breaking a legitimate business agreement.

These sources said that discussions were now under way here between American diplomats and the Foreign Ministry.

The government of the United States, by an act of state, has delayed implementation of these contracts," an informant said. However, the sources indicated that the fact that talks between the two governments were going on was a cause for some optimism.

"Waiting Patiently"

"We are waiting patiently for things to work out," a source said.

The informant refused to reveal the amount of money involved in the contracts, but it was understood that they call for payment in U.S. dollars, which are precious to India because of its foreign exchange shortage.

U.S. Embassy sources refused to comment on the Peace Indigo project, to the extent of not even admitting that such a project existed.

According to Indian sources, a March, 1971, contract with Dynamics, Inc. was for radar equipment and "certain services." None of the radar gear has arrived in India, "but we have received some of the services," an informant stated.

It is understood that the radar equipment would link electronically India's northern frontier surveillance system and its inland military command areas, perhaps as far away as New Delhi.

**Effect on Diplomatic Snarl**

The current talk's effect on Peace Indigo could have implications for Indo-American relations—now at low ebb—as well as for a broader sphere on the entire subcontinent.

Many Indians believe that President Nixon has willingly sacrificed U.S. relations with India in order to gain détente with China.

If the United States blocked resumption of the project, therefore, one conclusion almost certain to be drawn in New Delhi would be that the Nixon administration did not want to strengthen India's ability to spy on America's "new friend."

On the other hand, by allowing even "nonlethal" military communications equipment into India, the United States would be inviting protests and demands from Pakistan.

The Indian government is well aware of the U.S. position and as a result seems to be going out of its way not to irritate the Nixon administration and place the Peace Indigo project in further jeopardy.

The meeting yesterday began the seventh round of negotiations. The talks began in early August, and both sides conceded that all issues have been settled except control of an area of about seven square miles in the Minmar area, 160 miles northeast of Rawalpindi, Pakistan, and 400 miles north of New Delhi. The area is said to be under Indian control.

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## Chile's Mounting Crisis

The current crisis in Chile was precipitated by a trucking strike—a strangulation of transport that is sufficiently dangerous to the national economy and stability in itself. But in the broader sense it marks a growing awareness in Chile that democratic Marxism does not work—in that country, at least—despite a long tradition, unusual in Latin American politics, of majority rule.

Perhaps, in fact, there was never really a majority that favored Marxism, even of the more or less gradualist brand espoused by President Salvador Allende Gossens. Or perhaps the growing economic stringencies that have brought so many Chileans into conflict with their government are due to ineptitude in applying the principles of piece-by-piece Marxism in a country that has lived by private enterprise for a good many years, and in a world where that system dominates a substantial area of trade.

Whatever the reasons, special to Chile, for the increasing sense of economic catastrophe, that sense has mounted to a point where confrontation has supplanted cooperation as the mood and practice of the hour, and where left and right are polarizing for decisive struggle. It suggests that the orthodox Marxists were correct in their assumption that the only way in which true socialism can be achieved is by a dictatorship—or of the proletariat or some group speaking in its name—which will impose socialism by fiat, and prevent criticism or failure to collaborate by force. And which will do so by

massive injections of Marxism into the economy, not by partial measures.

Curiously, this does not apply to what the right is fond of calling "creeping socialism," the gradual assumption of power over the economy by governments which do not profess to be Marxist. Even in such instances, as the British are discovering, and as many other welfare states suspect, there may be an ultimate clash between unions or other organized economic groups and the government. The complete autonomy of capital in any advanced economy has long since been restricted; can rival autonomies of management and labor, co-exist permanently? Can government be more than a mere arbiter, less than an autocrat?

In terms of production, and even of distribution, modified capitalism has worked quite well, as any comparison of gross national products and standards of living will show, at least among the nations industrialized during the nineteenth and early twentieth century. But what of those states whose peoples are still largely agricultural, or engaged in extractive industries? How can Chilean copper (or Bolivian tin, or the petroleum of many underdeveloped nations) be applied to create truly national well-being? Many expedients have been, and are being, tried, from outright communism to various forms of national socialism. Chile's modified Marxism, applied by representative government, is at a point of no return—if any human agencies or societies are ever so definitively shaped.

## Growing Scrutable

On the record of one year in the United Nations, the People's Republic of China has shown itself to be neither wrecker nor catalyst in the institutions of world diplomacy. Chinese spokesmen remain uncompromising in verbal endorsement of the principles of global revolution but the actual behavior of the Peking government follows the dictates of classic power politics by traditional nation-states.

The broad foreign policy statement before the General Assembly by Deputy Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua was full of the fierce ideological analyses which have been constants in Peking's verbal output. War is not always bad, only "unjust" wars. Superpowers are continuing to strive for world hegemony. The Third World is piling up huge victories in throwing off the chains of imperialist domination.

As sober students of Chinese foreign policy have long predicted, something of the unyielding dogma is lost in translation into concrete situations. Vietnam is still the scene of an imperialist war in Chinese eyes, yet there is no current evidence of overt Chinese encouragement of Hanoi. The Arab cause and the restoration of Palestinian rights receives fulsome verbal backing, yet Mr. Chiao was unexpectedly forceful in denouncing assassinations and hijackings as

a means of waging political struggles. Japan, which in Chinese propaganda is simmering with latent militarism and frustrated ambitions, is now joined in diplomatic relations with Peking and in the promise of long-term commercial collaboration. West Germany has now extended diplomatic recognition to China; so have more than twenty other countries in the past year.

"We should look at all these major changes as links in a chain," Premier Chou En-lai recently told a delegation of American newspaper editors. The anchor to this outgoing chain of foreign policy is not Peking's dream of world revolution, as nervous Western governments had long feared or romantic Maoist radicals once hoped. It is rather the traditional reaction of a nation-state confronting fifty hostile armed divisions on its frontier. It is the Soviet Union, not the United States, that has been the target of most of Peking's invective in the United Nations.

Settled in the world organization, China has joined the game of nation-state power politics, with state interests not too different in nature from those of old bourgeois states. Just as bygone revolutionaries discovered, once they are accepted into the game, there are advantages in playing by the rules.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Peace by Annihilation

After the latest and longest round of high-level peace talks in Paris, both North Vietnamese and American officials agreed last week that numerous difficult problems remained in the way of a settlement. That was self-evident as President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam reaffirmed his rejection of any compromise, and as the United States government continued to underwrite the prolongation of the most intensive air assault in history.

In Saigon, the South Vietnamese dictator flung down the gauntlet to rumors of accommodation in Paris reiterating his "four no's"—no political role for the Communists, no coalition, no territorial concessions and no neutrality. "We have to kill the Communists to the last man before we have peace," he said.

If President Nixon continues to support Mr. Thieu in the manner to which he has

become accustomed, as he has given every indication of doing, that may be the only kind of peace Indochina will ever know—the peace of death. Despite the destruction of the French Mission in Hanoi which focused world attention on the indiscriminate devastation wrought by the American bombing campaign, Pentagon officials from Secretary Laird down on down insisted the aerial war would continue unabated.

Although despairing of effective congressional action to stop the war, Senator John Sherman Cooper was among the few who supported a recent effort to cut off funds for the bombing. He did so, the Kentucky Republican said, "to express my feeling that I deplore this bombing and killing on both sides and I must say this as a human being." In the name of humanity, it is past time more Americans spoke out against the blood bath that American power is inflicting on the people of Indochina.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Unbudging Thieu

South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu probably will not modify his opposition to the Viet Cong plan calling for his resignation and the creation of a new coalition cabinet. Nothing indicates, however, that

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 16, 1897

VIENNA—The leader of the majority in the Austrian Reichsrat declared to Count Baden that today only the Czechs would vote the grant of autonomy to Austria and Hungary, and that all the other parties had refused to do so, being persuaded that in its present state of complete confusion the government would be unable to establish order again. It is now considered that a crisis is immediately at hand.

### Fifty Years Ago

October 16, 1922

LONDON—That the glory of Paris as dictator of fashion is declining and that of America is fast taking a commanding world position in women's styles was the emphatic opinion expressed here by Lady Duff-Gordon, the famous fashion creator. "For some time past," she said, "Paris has lost the initiative. She really does very little now in the way of innovation. America can quite well do without her. And as for England," she said, "they simply cannot dress."



## Mafia and Politics — Marriage Italian Style

By Claire Sterling

PALERMO.—A few weeks ago, the Christian Democratic mayor of Calanissetta, in western Sicily, told the press that he had resigned because the Mafia threatened to kill him if he did not.

Nobody was surprised and nobody urged him to stay on and fight back either.

For all the Italian government's crackdown over the past decade—a parliamentary anti-Mafia commission, two special anti-Mafia laws, three mass trials of Mafia bosses, a thousand mafiosi jailed or exiled under police surveillance—there has been no break in a long-standing marriage of convenience between the Mafia and this country's ruling class.

Today, as always, a mayor who gets in the Mafia's way here still

has very little choice beyond bowing out of office or going out for life first.

If not many Sicilian politicians have been killed by the Mafia lately, it is largely because so few have done anything to get killed for. Vivid memories remain of some who did.

In 1957, the then Christian Democratic mayor of Camporeale, Pasquale Almeida, favored construction of a local dam which would have eased the peasants' misery but ruined the water rights racket run by the local Mafia boss, Vanni Sacco. He also opposed Sacco's proposed enrollment in the Christian Democratic party and urged his party so in an urgent memorandum complete with details of Mafia threats and names of the mafiosi who would probably murder him.

**Grand Elector'**

Before long, his body was found riddled with 114 bullets. His memorandum had never been circulated among his fellow party leaders, still less made public. His murderer, the capo-Mafia, Vanni Sacco, was welcomed into the Christian Democratic ranks as a "grand elector" soon afterward and, brought to trial for the killing many years later, was acquitted for lack of evidence. The dam was never built.

That happened 15 years ago, but as a lesson in political horse sense, it might have been yesterday. In fact, the lesson has just been driven home. Among those invited to join Premier Andreotti's new cabinet in Rome this summer was Sicily's most powerful Christian Democrat, Giovani Giola, now minister of post and telecommunications.

Not long ago, Giola leaped into national print for thrusting upon the Sicilian capital of Palermo a mayor of singular renown called Vito Ciancimino—quickly obliged to resign in the ensuing uproar—who had been intensively investigated by the parliamentary anti-Mafia commission and described in an authoritative police report as "the friend, protector and perhaps partner" of the Mafia in Palermo's construction racket. Furthermore, testimony before the anti-Mafia commission indicated that it was Giola himself who had received the late Mayor Almerico's desperate memorandum in 1957 and thoughtfully tucked it away in a desk drawer.

Along with Giola in Premier Andreotti's new government team is Sicily's second most powerful Christian Democrat, Salvatore Lima. Now assistant minister of finance in Rome, Lima was mayor of Palermo for seven memorable years. It was under his rule that Mafia killings in Palermo reached a record two a week, while the most fearsome of the Mafia's *mammanovissimi*, Angelo La Barbera, muscled in on Palermo's building trades where fabulous fortunes could be made overnight. In the first four years after Lima became mayor, 80 percent of all building permits issued in the regional capital went to just four people, all front men for either La Barbera or contractors giving him generous payoffs. (One managed to graduate in a few years from a pushcart to a million-dollar line of credit in a single Sicilian bank.)

Investigated by the anti-Mafia commission no less intensively than Ciancimino—who happened to be his public works assessor, actually handing out these building permits—Lima swore that he had "never been subjected to Mafia pressure" or had anything to do with it. Nevertheless, a report to the commission by the

Guardia di Finanza (financial police) notes that the Mafia boss Antonio La Barbera worked actively in 1968 for Lima's election and "the physical protection of his person."

The commission's own report notes that these mafiosi often asked their boss La Barbera to help them get favors from Mayor Lima, and its report declares further that Lima's rule as mayor of Palermo was "particularly permeable to Mafia penetration."

There is not much mystery about how men who have been prime targets of the anti-Mafia commission make it to the top in Rome. Like Carmine De Sapio or Mayor Daley, they produce votes, rain or shine. A third of the cadre in ex-Premier Antonino Fanfani's (and Giola's) powerful Christian Democratic faction

are Sicilian. Premier Andreotti relies on his big Sicilian backers, Salvo Lima, for still more. And one in every five dues-paying members of the Christian Democratic party is Sicilian, 45,000 of them in Palermo alone.

Neither is it a secret that the Mafia can deliver or deny solid blocks of the Sicilian vote. There is hardly a town in the four Mafia-infested provinces of western Sicily where a candidate endorsed by the local capo-Mafia could not win without making a single campaign speech. At least one, regularly elected to the Chamber of Deputies on the Christian Democratic ticket, has not only never made a speech to his constituents, but never even opened his mouth on the floor of parliament in Rome. On the other hand, even a democampagne could lose if the capo-Mafia's endorsement were withdrawn.

Since nothing in this world is free, support like that naturally has its price. From time to time, political pressures from the mainland may build up enough to generate police roundups, arrests, trials, prison sentences in island exile. But the day has yet to come when the government sequesters a single Mafia mobster's 20-room apartment, or Mercedes, or bankroll, or even slaps one with an income-tax evasion charge.

In Agrigento, Sicily's best fruit is still the monopoly of three mafiosi who continue to run their business from island exile. So are Ritter's strawberries, the best in Italy. Eighty thousand tons a year of fruit and vegetables are still sold under Mafia control in Palermo's wholesale markets, at the highest prices in Italy. Over half of the 7,000 tons of fish sold in Palermo yearly are controlled by just one mafioso. Four in every five of Palermo's meat wholesalers have penal records. So do 32 prominent members of the local chamber of commerce. Even the building contracts to rebuild 17,000 earthquake victims in the Belice Valley, homeless for 13 years, are in the hands of a temporarily exiled mafioso—particularly villainous one, at that.

### A Nightmare

This, above all, is what keeps Sicily poor. And to be poor in Sicily is to live in a nightmare that mainlanders know little, if anything, about. Over a decade ago, the sociologist Danilo Dodi described some of the ways a poor Sicilian earns enough to buy a little bread for his children: there are "numinzezzari," who collect manure clandestinely from Palermo's streets (it is city property and they are fined if caught); "panarese," who loiter outside aristocratic villas hoping for a chance to carry the "barommeddi" parcels; teachers who run schools for pickpockets; hawkers of jasmine perfume, brilliantine, good-luck charms, charcoal (28 of whom in one Palermo district alone were fined \$3,000 times in 10 years); magicians, barkers, fire-eaters, story tellers and one-man lotteries (five cents a chance for a basket of groceries); "spicciaciacce," who stand in line at government offices to collect other people's legal papers; "sunisidi" paid by one doctor or lawyer to lure clients away from another; women who rent leashes for bloodletting, carefully purging them after every feast so that, like the ancient Romans, they can at once come back for more.

The trouble is that these modern political techniques are being used in more devilish ways, not to spread the truth but to suppress it, not to strengthen the democratic process but to distort it, not to inform the people on the basic questions of the election, but to use the people as actors in a play.

It is not only that the arts of publicity and advertising are being used in politics—they always have been—but that the blacker arts of espionage and sabotage are now being employed to confuse the people and harass and vilify the opposition.

This used to be common in the guerilla politics of the Democratic big city machines.

The new thing now is that it is being organized and mechanized by men in the service of the President of the United States, and turned into a form of political and psychological warfare.

To see how the level of political morale is declining, all you have to do is go back to Richard Nixon's 1962 "Checkers" speech about his so-called "secret fund."

"I have theory," he said then,

"that the best and only answer to a smear or to an honest mis-

understanding of the facts is to tell the truth.... I am sure that you have read the charge that Senator Nixon, took \$18,000 from a group of my supporters. Now was that wrong?"

He emphasized that this was a moral and not a legal question.

"Because," he said, "it isn't a question of whether it was legal or illegal. That isn't enough. The question is, was it morally wrong?"

**Calls in the Night**

But now, there are not only

charges but evidence of vast

sums, of hundreds of thousands

of secret funds being passed

through Mexico to the Republican

National Committee, agents of

the committee burglarizing and

bugging the Democratic head-

quarters, fake letters being written

on Ed Muskie's stationery

to make him look like a bigot,

strange telephone calls in the

middle of the night to white

voters asking them to vote

Democratic because the Democrats

have been good to the black

people.

This is not just gutter politics

but guerilla war, and it is not

only wrong but illegal. But Presi-

dent Nixon does not follow the

principle of Senator Nixon in the

Checkers speech. And even when

the Air Force bombs Hanoi and

blows up the French Mission in

Hanoi during what the President

calls a very delicate and critical

stage in the peace negotiations in

Paris, the people not only get no

explanation but a suggestion

from the secretary of defense that

maybe North Vietnamese did it.

And what's worse, these

destructive tactics are regarded

by many people as being "very

clever" and not a single member

of the old "respectable Republican

establishment" has asked the

## Kissinger's Talks in Paris

## till Many Difficult Things to Be Settled'

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON (NYT).—No more than a dozen men here in Hanoi know how far they're from a deal to end the war in Vietnam—if, indeed, the sides and their superiors now. After one of the more static weeks of both diplomatic and political maneuvering, not one can only venture educated guesses from the sets of comment and evidence.

This week brought the longest and most sustained round in a series of negotiations between President Nixon's special agent, Henry A. Kissinger, and Le Duc Tho, the trusted envoy of North Vietnam's leader. These talks, twice suspended in midcourse after being packed, followed five discussions in Saigon between President Nguyen Van Thieu and Mr. Kissinger's deputy, Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., who then sat at the Paris table for the first.

The mood in Saigon was not only serious but anxious. President Thieu demonstrated defiance during the week, insisting that "we will have to kill the Communists to the last man before we can have peace, and vowing never to form a coalition with his enemies, to yield them no territory, and promise them no such thing as neutrality." The Hanoi radio denounced the American bombing and argued that the White House was only trying to "dope" the American voter into expecting an early agreement.

The unavoidable conclusion from all this was that both sides had good reason to engage in active negotiation. But there may now exist a shared desire to strike a bargain—within weeks if not days—but that their obvious mistrust after seven years of open conflict was still blocking agreement on the procedures of political evolution in South Vietnam and mutual disengagement of the rival military forces.

The influence of the election

"I think you could assume we would not challenge Le Duc Tho's statement."

## Cautious Hope

But the mood at the White House after Mr. Kissinger's breakfast report to the President and Secretary of State William P. Rogers on Friday was one of cautious hope. The administration obviously had a political interest in suggesting hope but it was not selling hard on the propaganda front. The atmosphere was one of serious business, in Hanoi as well as Washington—and the North Vietnamese could hardly be accused of wishing to promote Mr. Nixon's cause against Sen. McGovern.

The men in Hanoi have been under some pressure from the Russians to give the United States yet another thorough hearing at the conference table. Nonetheless, the depth of their interest must have been prompted by the promise they saw in Mr. Kissinger's portfolio.

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To this the North Vietnamese said that they had a three-party coalition regime in Saigon to replace President Thieu, combining elements of his regime, the Viet Cong and "neutral" figures of their joint designation. They deny that this implies a Communist "take-over" and foresee elections or other political institutions that would perpetuate the three-way sharing of power. Simultaneously they would expect an American withdrawal, guaranteeing the safety of the

campaign upon all this was also unclear. Mr. Nixon had long led Hanoi—and its Soviet supporters—to believe that he would be most flexible in his season of political trial. Plainly, he would profit from a settlement, or even from the appearance of progress. But Sen. McGovern's challenge has been so weak thus far that the North Vietnamese may be discounting the value of his pressure or the wisdom of waiting for him to unseat the President. And Mr. Nixon, in these circumstances, may indeed prefer to keep talking and to defer the diplomatic climax until after election day.

What could they be talking about?

The central issue of the war, and thus of any possible peace, has been the disposition of political power in Saigon. Sen. McGovern took the position that this is none of the United States' business and that he would trade a total American withdrawal and indifference to the fate of President Thieu's government for the release of American prisoners.

During Mr. Kissinger's extra-

ordinary four days of meetings with Le Duc Tho in Paris, Vietnamese specialists were said to have been at work here on dozens of problems that might result from different coalition formulas and efforts to protect a cease-fire and to prevent political murder and mayhem. During the talks also, Mr. Thieu kept denouncing coalition as a "wicked design," although he could not—as in 1968—stubbornly await a better deal from a change of Presidents in Washington.

Apparently, the negotiators were discussing what role, if any, Mr. Thieu and his aides might play, at least in leading their portion of a new government. Hanoi broadcasters left the implication that executive power in Saigon would have to be bipartite but that new elections run by the interim coalition could determine the next National Assembly. The United States had always talked of new presidential elections run by Mr. Thieu's administration.

Through the week, the bombings continued, claiming five lives in the French Mission in Hanoi and seriously injuring its chief, Pierre Susini. Ground fighting in South Vietnam centered on hamlets within 20 miles of Saigon. The White House apologized to the French, contending that the damage may have resulted from defensive missiles rather than bombs, but neither side relented militarily for the sake of the talks.

## Political Shift Unclear

## Norway: After 'No' To EEC, What Next?

By Bernard D. Nossiter

SLO (UPI).—Norway after its "no" to the Common Market displays two faces. One belongs to Einar Gerhardsen '75, the grand old man of Norwegian politics, a Labor party member for 16 years. To Mr. Gerhardsen, the referendum was "credible" in view of all the established business, labor and social forces supporting orderly. It reflected a "childish" opposition from the young against authority, the countryside against Oslo. Norway is such a stable society, Mr. Gerhardsen argues, that the vote is only a one-shot affair, a temporary repudiation leaders that will have no lasting political effect.

The other face is that of Einar Foerde, 29, an ambitious Labor member of parliament who broke with his party to oppose Market membership. Mr. Foerde says: "Norwegian political life will never again be the same. The majority rejected the idea that small nation must become part of a supranational system. It said we can produce an attractive alternative of our own. We have some unpleasant, nationalistic sentiments on our side. But unless think people can't govern us, we can't dismiss our feelings."

## Norway's Face

A dissident reporter has made deciding which is Norway's real face. But he must impressed by a cool voice behind the poles. It comes from Roar Langseth, a Conservative party intellectual who

said: "In our day, Norwegians didn't bother to vote—they just went into Europe."

For all Norway's stability, prosperity and egalitarianism, even establishment leaders who minimize the referendum concede that public policy now must undergo a change. All parties agree that an even stronger effort must be mounted to allow down the drift to the cities, to preserve the special blend of an industrial economy in a rural setting.

Norway now gives heavy direct and indirect subsidies to encourage the building of new plants in the countryside. All parties are now drawing up programs to strengthen this effort.

There is, of course, a paradox in this. In part, the referendum was a vote against industrialization. But farms here are too inefficient to support the economic standard farmers demand, even with big subsidies. The peculiar Norwegian contribution is the insistence that better-paying jobs—meaning factory jobs—be brought to workers and not the reverse.

There is another paradox, too. Plans for tax privilege and direct handouts to industry imply a strong central government. A remote community in the distant north cannot finance such things.

So even Mr. Foerde, the young Labor party enthusiast, acknowledges that the vote against a centralized Common Market cannot lead to more decentralization within Norway itself.

## New Parliament

The country will elect a new parliament next year and, at this point, no one talks with confidence about winners and losers. The Labor party, with nearly half the parliament's seats, had been running the government until it lost the referendum. Some

siders from taking too many sales away from members.

To be sure, if business here holds back on investment, the government will fill the gap.

Norway was one of the first nations to dedicate itself to full employment, to adopt Keynesian fiscal policies and guide itself.

Apart from the uncertainty of exchange clauses, Norwegian industrialists are unsure how generous the Common Market trade deal will be. Four vital products: aluminum, where France and Britain, not members, do not welcome Norwegian competition; fish and paper products, both running into British interests, and ferro-alloys, the minerals used for steel and also produced in Common Market nations.

These products account for nearly half of Norway's export of goods and about 20 percent of its total output.

The best deal from Norway's standpoint is one in which the Common Market admits these products without tariff barriers in a reasonably brief number of years. But the Brussels bureaucrats are annoyed with Norway's "no" and are understandably reluctant to give Oslo the economic benefits of membership without payment of a political price. More importantly, the rival French, British and other vested interests in the Common Market will water down a free trade deal.

On the other hand, the Market has been stung by charges that it is an inhuman, faceless machine. A generous free trade agreement with Norway could counter that. Above all, Norway is NATO's northern flank and the Market must worry that a harsh economic settlement will push Norway closer to Sweden's neutralist orbit.

## Keynesian Aims

But the Common Market is designed to protect its own members. Any deal will have escape clauses, preventing out-

## INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS



## Three Plans for Peace in Vietnam

As George McGovern last week set forth his proposals for ending the Vietnam war, Henry Kissinger was conducting his latest series of secret talks with Communist representatives in Paris. Whether those talks have produced any loosening in the deadlock between the two sides is not known.

What is known is the last public positions taken on the major issues by President Nixon, the Vietnamese Communists as represented by North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong, and Senator McGovern. They are:

## Nixon

## Communists

## McGovern

## Cease-Fire

Hanoi could always resume military operations in South Vietnam and Washington could always resume bombing the North, but neither side would have anything to defend if the political arrangements in Saigon resulted in the collapse or slaughter of either wing of a coalition.

During Mr. Kissinger's extraordinary four days of meetings with Le Duc Tho in Paris, Vietnamese specialists were said to have been at work here on dozens of problems that might result from different coalition formulas and efforts to protect a cease-fire and to prevent political murder and mayhem. During the talks also, Mr. Thieu kept denouncing coalition as a "wicked design," although he could not—as in 1968—stubbornly await a better deal from a change of Presidents in Washington.

Apparently, the negotiators were discussing what role, if any, Mr. Thieu and his aides might play, at least in leading their portion of a new government. Hanoi broadcasters left the implication that executive power in Saigon would have to be bipartite but that new elections run by the interim coalition could determine the next National Assembly. The United States had always talked of new presidential elections run by Mr. Thieu's administration.

The United States would set a date for the withdrawal of all its forces, South Vietnamese and Cambodian included, upon Mr. McGovern's assumption of the Presidency, without requiring any political settlement. All American troops would be withdrawn from Indochina within 90 days.

The United States would stop all American bombing and other forms of force in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia immediately upon Mr. McGovern's assumption of the Presidency, without requiring any political settlement. All American troops would be withdrawn from Indochina within 90 days.

The United States would expect that all American prisoners would be released as all American troops are withdrawn—in accordance with the Communists' own proposals.

The United States would renounce support to the Thieu Government and support formation of a government of national concord including the Vietcong, representatives of the present Saigon regime other than Mr. Thieu and neutralist elements belonging to neither grouping. The new coalition would organize election of a constituent assembly, which would write a new constitution and set up a definitive government of South Vietnam.

The United States would half all military assistance to the Thieu Government but would leave the political settlement to the Vietnamese themselves. The United States would cooperate in securing international recognition for any settlement that may be worked out.

If a settlement is within reach, it may still take weeks or months to arrange, for the stakes have been invested over years, indeed, a generation.

In the French Mission in Hanoi and seriously injuring its chief, Pierre Susini. Ground fighting in South Vietnam centered on hamlets within 20 miles of Saigon. The White House apologized to the French, contending that the damage may have resulted from defensive missiles rather than bombs, but neither side relented militarily for the sake of the talks.

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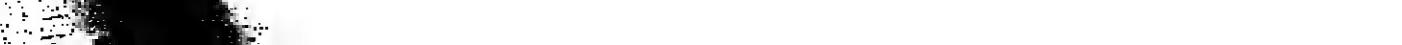
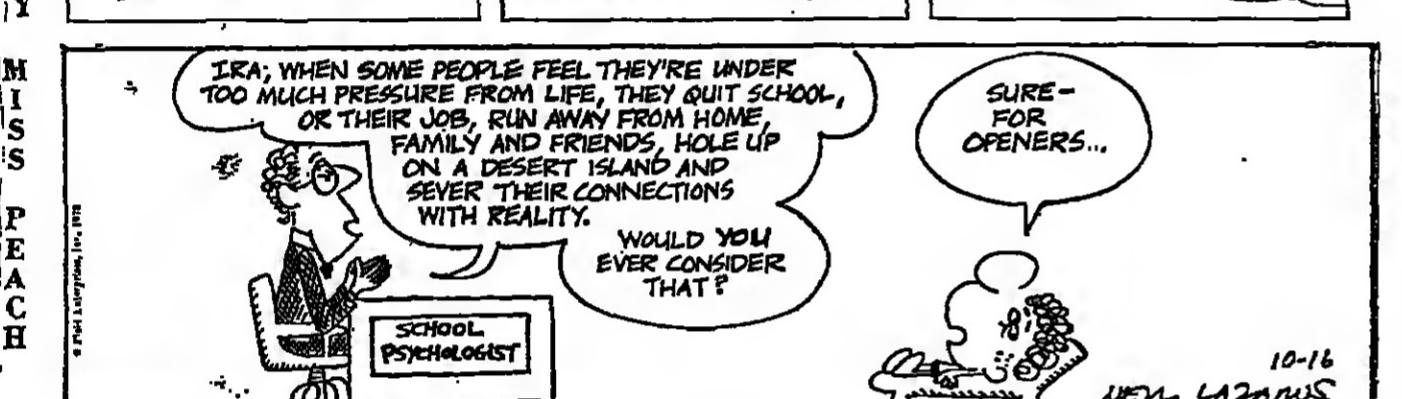
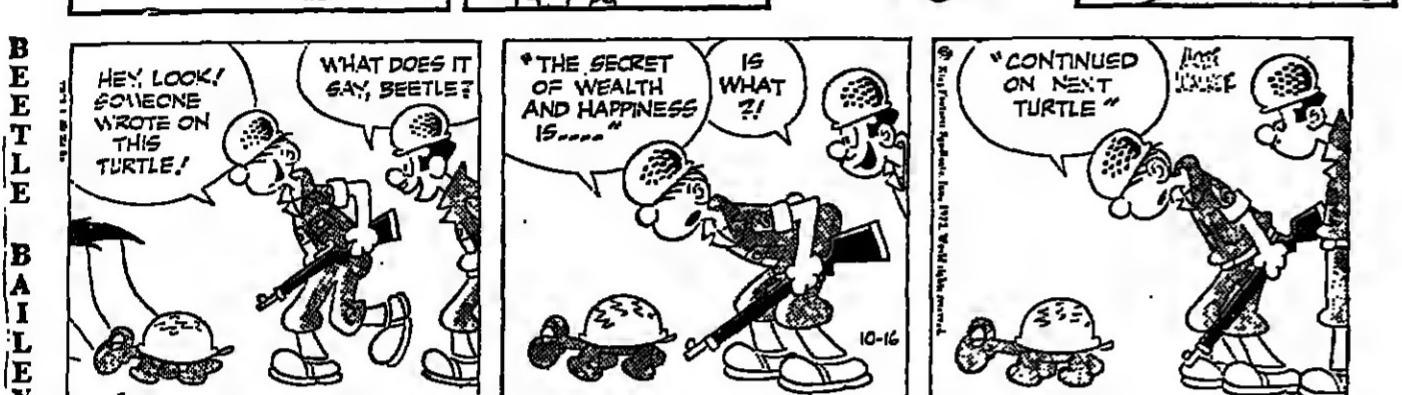
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**Observer****Where Are You Bogart?**

By Russell Baker

**N**EW YORK.—I was seated in my swivel chair peeling the paint off my old \$15 hand-me-down but honest flat-top desk with my finger nail. It didn't improve the appearance of the desk, but it helped take my mind off the beating I'd just taken from three gullibles in the pay of the Democratic National Committee.

They had caught me sitting in my heap outside the Watergate and given Baker a pretty good going-over, using McGovern-Shriver bumper stickers because they don't leave any bruises. "Next time we catch you nosing around here, shamus," they said when they finished, "we're going to send you back to the White House with 'four more years' tattooed on your pistol barrel."

The neon sign across the street said that "hot oil massage" had been turned on. He would be arriving soon. When he did, I would be waiting for him in the dark, thinking of all the blondes I'd said "no" to over the years because of my integrity.

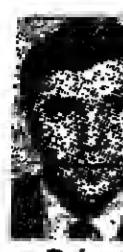
Integrity was what they always wanted to take off you in my business. If you let them take it you were through and there'd be nothing left except those \$2-a-day fees plus expenses, which is still nothing if you're the type that has to eat.

**Freak Exhibits Legal Way to Make a Living**

**T**ALLAHASSEE, Fla., Oct. 15 (AP)—A state law banning freak shows is unconstitutional because it deprives a deformed person of his right to earn a living, the Florida Supreme Court has ruled.

"One who is handicapped or in an unfortunate position because of physical handicaps or deformities, in no wise of his own choosing, must be allowed a reasonable chance within his capacities to earn a livelihood," the court said Wednesday.

The decision upheld an appeal of the law by Norbert P. Terhune, a dwarf, and Stanley Berent, born with deformed arms and professionally known as "Sealo the Seal Boy."



Baker

While I was thinking about eating, he was suddenly there in the shadows. I felt my liver tighten in a momentary spasm of fear.

"You wanted to see me here," he said in that cold, flat hangman's voice. "I'm here. I assume you've found out who the traitor was who leaked the sabotage story to The Washington Post."

"Sure. I've found out, Mitchell," I said. "I've found out plenty."

"My name's not Mitchell," he said. "It's Kleindienst."

I didn't care what his name was. I never read the papers. I'm too busy being beaten up. I can't tell one politician from the other.

"You were pretty clever," I told him. "That story you wanted me to investigate was a nice piece of hokum. The Post says it has secret inside information that you Nixon people have been running a political sabotage operation that would have made Stalin pink with envy—that it was so good, this operation of yours, that it knocked Muskie out of the race in the primaries, that it planned a thousand dirty tricks to destroy the Democratic party. A cute story, Kleindienst, but it won't wash."

"My name's not Kleindienst," he said. "It's Mardian."

"That particular sabotage operation, the one The Post was supposed to have caught on to—it never existed, Mardian."

"I'm not Mardian," he said. "My name is Clawson."

"Oh, you had a sabotage plan, all right, but it was bigger than The Post ever dreamed of. Bigger and more diabolical. Want me to tell you what you were really up to? You had one of your own agents leak that sabotage story to The Post. It was brilliant. You knew that the moment all those numbskulls in the Democratic party read about Republican sabotage operations they would immediately go home and tell their wives the reason they'd lost wasn't because of their own dumbness at all, but because they'd been sabotaged. Don't go for your gun, Clawson. I've got you covered."

"My name's not Clawson," he said. "It's Stans."

"Yeah, a cute plan. You figured the whole bunch of them would say, 'gee whiz, I wasn't so dumb, after all. There's no reason at all why I ought to quit.' And you figured, next time the whole bunch would come back and run the same kind of campaigns and do the same things and you Republicans would slaughter them. That's dirty, Stans."

"My real name is Dole," he said.

**P**ARIS (IHT).—General of the Army Dwight David Eisenhower, looking faintly embarrassed in a black tailcoat with golden epaulettes, white tie and red diagonal sash, hangs alongside General of the Armies John Joseph Pershing. Black Jack, in contrast to Ike, is a picture of austerity: olive-drab field uniform and greatcoat, worn with just a touch of swagger, left hand grasping the hilt of a sword.

Pershing—perhaps because of the chivalric arm, perhaps because 30 years or so separates the portraits—seems more at home in the American Room of the Musée de la Légion d'Honneur, on the Quai Anatole France. Near the paintings of the two soldiers who led the American crusades in Europe are relics of two centuries of American warfare in defense of liberty. These begin chronologically with medallions of the Order of Cincinnati, established by Washington in 1783 to reward heroes of the American Revolution. In the same glass case, appropriately, is the ill-

luminated missal carried in the New World by Washington's aides and the apple of his eye, young Lafayette.

Decorating the soldierly checks of Fernand and Eisenhower is another memento of the tie between the United States and its oldest ally: an ornate silver sunburst, the Grand Croix of France's Legion of Honor. The Grand-Croix is at the plinth of the five classes in this highest of French national orders. This year marks the 170th anniversary of the Légion d'Honneur, founded by Napoleon two years after the victory at Marengo.

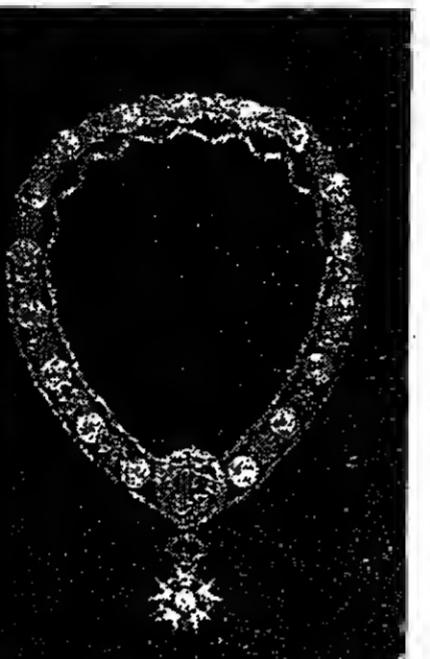
A visitor to the Musée de la Légion d'Honneur, which is open to the public every weekday afternoon except Monday,

**IRVING MARDER**

from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. (admission 3 francs) need have no fear of having to fight his way through crowds: On a recent afternoon the museum opened to admit three callers. Nobody else came during the next hour. This seems a pity; it is well worth a visit, even by those whose interest in chivalric orders is limited. Three or four centuries of French—and world—history are encapsulated here.

The museum tour is prefaced by a program of slide projections, screened automatically at a speed that may be geared for hard-preserved American visitors. But there is nothing to prevent you from ignoring it and wandering around the place unaided. Here is the treasured debris of France's monarchial and imperial past—not replicas but the real thing, evidence that the men who gave and the men who wore these honors lived (on geological time-scale) only yesterday: The Order of St. Michel, instituted by France's sainted King Louis. The costume worn by the dauphin at the coronation of Charles X, and the Beauvais tapestry, a border that framed his throne.

A framed sample of 18th-century kitsch—an embroidered ornament for a miniature portrait of Louis XVI and his family. Napoleon's own Légion d'Honneur (donated by the Duke and Duchess de Talleyrand); a pair of his pistols and an épée he gave Czar Alexander; the Cross of the Legion that he hung from the cradle of his son; Jérôme Bonaparte's infant.



The "Collier" of the Third Republic.

Red-carpeted stairs lead down to a room where miniature grenades and guardmen of the Empire maneuver in a glass case on the field of battle, as martial music is played softly in the background. The afternoon sunlight gleams on other cases in which are displayed "Armes d'Honneur"—jeweled, beautifully engraved and polished sabers, dueling pistols, muskets.

Outside on the Rue de Solferino the departing visitor, his head full of hoofbeats, the roll of drums, the clash of armor, pauses at the window of a shop, Aux Ordres de Chevalerie. There again are the Grand-Croix of the Légion d'Honneur, the Ordre des Spiritains, the Iron Cross, the Red Star, the Collier de la Légion d'Honneur de la IIIe République. And there, neatly displayed on a rack, are the white-and-green ribbon of the Confrérie Indulgencie, the green-with-red-triangle of the Service Penitentiare, the sky-blue, green and red ribbon of (no kidding) the Mitré Touristique. Sic transit gloria mundi.



Napoleon, in 1802 Gros portrait which is in the Musée de la Légion d'Honneur.

Up a few stairs and into a new era, symbolized by the épée of Marshal Joffre. There is nothing, significantly, to recall the memory of Joffre's contemporary, Marshal Pétain, but there is a memento of the marshal's former protégé who later committed his sentence of life imprisonment: the Cross of Lorraine worn by Charles de Gaulle from July 14, 1940, to July 14, 1945.

Back now to the American Room, to inspect an American Distinguished Service Medal with three Oak Leaf clusters. With it is a framed letter, dated 1950 and topped with the circular initials D.D.E. It is addressed to Gen. Bloch-Dessautel, grand chancellor of the Légion d'Honneur, and says the signer is "delighted to comply with your request that I provide a personal item for the American Room in the head-quarters house of the Legion."

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**PEOPLE: Gene McCarthy Finds A Very Lofty Calling**

**E**ugene McCarthy, the former Democratic senator from Minnesota who rose out in presidential bids this year and in 1968, has tentatively agreed to become a senior editor for Simon & Schuster in New York, and thinks an editor's job is "a little like being God."

"You know you can say to the writer, as God said to Adam, 'There's the earth, now name all the things in it. Put it in writing and I'll decide whether you've done well or not,'" McCarthy explained to Eric Pace of The New York Times.

"I think anyone who's written a book wants to be an editor," said McCarthy, a former teacher who has written a book of poetry and five volumes of nonfiction—none of them published by Simon & Schuster. "You develop mixed feelings about the editors you've worked with: being an editor looks like a better life somehow. All you have to do is think of a book and find a writer and then criticize what he's done."

"It may be an escape that's not satisfying, but anyway I may try it."

He said that if "one or two things" are worked out so that he does take the job with the 42-year-old New York firm, he would "look forward to spending three or four days a week in New York." He said Simon & Schuster appeals to him because of "their political emphasis—although I don't intend to be a specialist; I have interests beyond politics."

He said he expected to be treated like any other senior member of the editorial staff, which has 15



Eugene McCarthy

scared by the serial "pure housewife" stories.

"When something like this happens, I simply go to the him. I won't brood silently. Amanda used to be aboard a yacht and See Tunny in a ship columnists said."

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"I want to tell you," McCarthy said, "that Ted is closer than many of us, and their husbands, share the same interests up with people who are poor Joan."

**HERE AND THERE**: England: England, Poland, hammer and chisel, chastity belt off a man's waistband torn and broken; friends locked in a cage before his wedding; reporting that, didn't a wedding went on as usual?

The Anti-Superstar: Greece observed last night, by sponsoring a pageant of 12 beautiful girls who display pieces of a 13-foot-wide caftan that went to a club and broke mirrors, lights, retires for three on a walk under ladders an away four-leaf clover, shoes and wishbones, clubhouse roof didn't fall.

In La Coruna, Spain, Jose Sento was reported missing from serious head suffered when the clapping church bell fell off and as he was leading a religious procession...

The roar of planes: London Heathrow Airport a student at Eton College, a away, about 265,000 word dom from teachers. The gave that estimate of her words they can because of the aircraft d five-year stay at the school.

—SAMUEL JUS

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**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

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President Nixon's Trip to China, narrated by Virginia E. KNAUER, Special Assistant to the President, will be shown on Sunday, October 22, at 11 a.m. in the Auditorium of the "THE" Building, 4 Avenue Gabriel, PARIS 16. Tickets are 10 francs, payable with Four Seasons or any check or credit card as a result of 1070 market disaster as 24 francs. Advance purchase box office.

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